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The platform of the National Agricultural Congress. The congress is honoured by the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

National Agricultural Congress Opens with Attendance of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A national agricultural congress opened in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Pyongyang Gymnasium on January 4, receiving good wishes from the entire people of our country and drawing their great attention.

The congress was initiated and guided in person by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was convened to sum up the shining successes and experiences gained in the socialist rural construction and agricultural production through energetic acceleration of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside last year, and to discuss measures for scaling the height of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan and effecting another revolutionary upsurge in all fields of the rural economy this year, a significant year which will mark the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme of socialist and communist rural construction.

The congress was participated in by enthusiastic members and cadres of cooperative farms from all parts of the country, young intellectuals dispatched to the countryside, functionaries of the provincial, city and county Party committees, working people's organizations and agricultural guidance bodies, workers of agricultural research institutes and educational establishments, responsible functionaries of factories and enterprises related to the agricultural domain and leading members of central organs, numbering more than 16,000 in all.

Also present at the congress were the members of the delegation of Koreans in Japan, the 13th and 14th home-visiting groups of compatriots from Japan and the first home-visiting group of Korean women from Japan who stayed in their glorious socialist fatherland.

Put in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, the sun of the nation and genius of revolution.

Spread against its background was a beautiful picture of our modern and cosy, socialist rural communities good to live and work in, which gather in bumper crops every year from cooperative fields where the peasants work joyously with the help of machines and chemicals and do farming in a scientific and technical way, knowing no drought and flood damages thanks to the vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of agriculture under the bright rays of the great theses on the rural question.

At 9 a.m. that day, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, appeared on the platform.

The entire attendants warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, with the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged thunderous applause, and extended highest honour and deepest thanks to the leader.

The spacious hall was overflowing with the feelings of ardent allegiance to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who has devoted his all to the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people for half a century up to date since he took the road of revolution and has always led our people along the straight road of victory and glory under the banner of the great *Juche* idea to build a powerful socialist industrial state in this land, which once suffered an eclipse, and brought our people and farmers today's happiness and joy.

Amid the prolonged, resounding shouts of *manse* (hurrah) welcoming the leader, labour innovators reverentially presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a basket of flowers representing the reverence and intense loyalty of the attendants of the congress and the entire agricultural working people of our country who unanimously wish the leader good health and a long life for the final victory of our revolution.

The platform was taken by Comrade Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; and Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of agricultural guidance organs and working people's organizations, responsible workers of the provincial (municipal) Party committees, Labour Heroes and model agricultural working people.

The platform was also occupied by Comrade Hong Bong Su, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who was heading the delegation of Koreans in Japan, and the heads of the 13th and 14th home-visiting groups of compatriots from Japan and the first home-visiting group of Korean women from Japan.

Comrade Li Gun Mo delivered an opening address.

The band played the Patriotic Song of our country.

The following agenda was adopted at the congress:

"On Summing Up the Shining Victory Won in the Agricultural Production Last Year under the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Effecting a New Revolutionary Upsurge in Agriculture This Year."

So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, delivered a report at the congress.

Then, speeches were made.

In the afternoon of that day the attendants saw "Ploughing Rice Fields Three Times," "Microelement Fertilizers" and some other agronomical films under the programme of a special short course.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives New Year Greetings from Central Committee of RPR and Chairman Han Dok Su of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of New Year greetings from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

A message of New Year greetings also came to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, from Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends New Year Greetings to Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon

Ushering in the New Year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Exchanges New Year's Cards and Messages with Foreign Party and Government Leaders

Ringing in the New Year 1974, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received New Year's cards from Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Comrade Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; Comrade Willi Stoph, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party; Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade S. Luvsan, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; Idi Amin Dada, President of the Republic of Uganda; and U Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent New Year's cards to them.

Messages of New Year's greetings came to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from: Ngarta Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad; Moussa Traore, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Mohammad-Reza Pahlavi, Emperor of the Empire of Iran; Mohammed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Comrade Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party; Comrade Reidar T. Larsen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army; the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden; and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (homeland).

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent messages of New Year greetings to Ngarta Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad; Moussa Traore, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; Mohammed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Comrade Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; and Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution and on the occasion of the New Year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message to Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, greeting the 18th anniversary of the independence of the Sudan and the New Year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on his 50th birthday and on the occasion of the New Year.

Besides, ushering in the New Year, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent messages of greetings to the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (homeland).

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gifts to Mali Head of State and Nepalese Government

A grand ceremony was held in Bamako recently for conveying gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali, according to a report from Bamako.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was put in place of honour there.

Present at the ceremony were Mohamed Keita, Chief of the Mali Gendarmes; Mamadou Chissoko, Member of the Mali National Committee for the Relief of Drought Sufferers; and other personages concerned.

Also on hand were Ambassador Kim Jung Gol and staff members of the Embassy of the DPRK in Bamako.

The ceremony was addressed by Ambassador Kim Jung Gol and Mamadou Chissoko.

In his speech Mamadou Chissoko extended heartfelt thanks to His Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung for his precious gifts to His Excellency Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Mali National Liberation Military Committee.

Saying that those gifts were very precious for the Mali people, he pointed out that the Korean people have rendered great assistance in the development of national economy in Mali.

The speaker asked the ambassador to convey the warm greetings of the entire Mali people to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He expressed the Mali people's full support to the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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A grand ceremony was held on the Birgandzh City Square recently for conveying gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Nepalese government, according to a report from Kathmandu.

Put up in place of honour there were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader; and a portrait of Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Present on the occasion were Adan Singh Katayat, Assistant Minister of Food and Agriculture; and leading officials concerned of central and local bodies and a huge crowd.

The Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of Nepal were solemnly played.

The ceremony was addressed by Choe Uk Myong, Consul-General of the DPRK in Nepal, and by the Assistant Minister of Food and Agriculture.

In his speech the Assistant Minister of Food and Agriculture extended on behalf of the Nepalese government and people wholehearted thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his precious gifts to the Nepalese people.

Stressing that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the *Juche* idea, has wisely led the Korean people, he said that the Nepalese people can build a prosperous country only when they rely on their own efforts.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (26)

Everything for Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works. He encourages them, saying that they should show the real ability of Koreans in postwar rehabilitation, too

Our curator conducted us into Halls No. 50 and No. 51. Here we found the materials showing that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original basic line for postwar socialist economic construction and intelligently led our people to carry it out.

Our situation after the ceasefire was extremely difficult and the path ahead of our people was beset with great difficulties.

Seen on a wall of Hall No. 50 are exhibits that tell of the country's situation obtaining at that time.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors showered an average of 18 bombs per square kilometre on the territory of the northern half of the Republic. The enemy bombers reduced to ashes our towns, factories and rural areas. They destroyed over 8,700 factories and other enterprises, more than 600,000 flats, over 5,000 schools, upwards of 1,000 hospitals and clinics, thousands of cultural and welfare facilities and 370,000 *chongbo* of farmland.

Indeed, the whole country was covered with heaps of ashes: the economy was destroyed completely and the people's life really difficult.

The U.S. imperialists still occupying south Korea, watched for a chance to invade the north again.

This situation called for our Party and people to maintain a stand-by posture against the insidious manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Meanwhile, all our possible efforts should be done to restore the ruined economy, stabilize and improve the deteriorated people's life and firmly consolidate the revolutionary base in the northern half.

But under the postwar situation where all things were destroyed, we were quite at a loss with what and how to start rehabilitation.

It was indeed a grave moment. But our people were never dispirited and did not waver in the least.

Our people were unanimous in their faith in their leader, and the leader trusted the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee on August 5, 1953, a week after the war, at which he indicated the clear direction for postwar reconstruction and socialist construction. Thus our people came to find the correct road to take.

Carefully preserved on the central place on one wall is a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering a report at the plenary meeting and below it are his historic work and newspapers reporting the meeting.

At the plenary meeting he made a historic report entitled "Everything for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy".

In his report Comrade Kim Il Sung, with his deep insight into the postwar conditions of our country and prospects for our revolution, set forth the unique basic line for socialist economic construction.

On one wall in golden letters are words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's life in a short period of time."**

This basic line of our Party, the embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea in the field of economic construction, was absolutely correct because it was based on the correct evaluation of the law of economic development and our actual potentialities. It was a creative line based on the application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on expanded reproduction to our specific realities. It was a revolutionary line which reflected the firm position of our Party to speedily build an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung steered the whole Party and people towards the struggle to implement the line.

Here in this hall there is a treasured portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the Hwanghae Iron Works. Beside it, we could see the map showing the trail of his on-the-spot guidance in the period of postwar reconstruction and newspapers reporting it. We paused for a long while before this map.

What incredible stories are woven through the events of those grim days! Regardless of rain and snow, he visited a great many factories and villages, where he met workers and peasants and consulted them in front of machines and in the fields, inspiring them to feats of labour.

On July 29, two days after the guns fell silent, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called on the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works.

At that time the plant lay in ruins, the result of U.S. imperialist piratical bombings.

With what and how to begin? Workers there were quite at a loss.

It was the very time when the leader visited the plant. He closely asked the workers about their health and living conditions. Then having acquainted himself with the destroyed factory, he showed them the path to follow.

He said that the rehabilitation of the economy must begin with the restoration of heavy industry, and the restoration of the Hwanghae Iron Works, with an open hearth on the spot where there was a small one, demolished by the Yankee devils, and replace the straw-thatched huts with brick buildings to show the Yankee villains the real ability of the Korean people in the rehabilitation work, too.

Every word of the leader gave them new strength and courage and inspired them with confidence in victory.

We were now in Hall No. 51. There are exhibits showing the struggle of our people who plunged into the postwar rehabilitation work responding to the leader's teaching.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Plant rebuilt their plant within 40 days and the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works refashioned an open hearth of 50-ton capacity into one of 100-ton capacity in less than a year.

Indeed, thanks to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the titanic labour efforts of our working people throughout the country, the Three-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule and the war wounds were healed in a short span of time.

Studying the exhibits displayed there we could realize more deeply that we were able to build a new life again on the ruins and achieve a fresh victory tiding over any difficulties as we had the guidance of the great leader, the people and the territory. With this firm conviction we left the hall.

Kwak Chun Man

Visit to Old Revolutionary Battlefields in Hoeryong

Some time ago we had an opportunity to visit the old battlefields by the Tuman-gang River in our northern border area which are associated with the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. We arrived in Hoeryong via Taehongdan and Musan.

We found ourselves in front of the statue of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, a revolutionary fighter infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which stands on a hillock covered by pine trees in the heart of the town, and paid a tribute of respect to her memory.

As we listened to the explanation of the curator with a deep feeling of reverence, our minds went back to Comrade Kim Jong Suk, one of the staunch anti-Japanese guerillas, who protected and safeguarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid a hail of bullets at the risk of her life with infinite loyalty to him, who never broke a secret of her organization with the rock-firm revolutionary constancy though put to terrible torture by the enemy and who always behaved herself with modesty and courtesy. Her noble figure, floating before our eyes, impressed us deeply.

The following morning we left for Ssoksaegol where a secret camp had been set up by the political workers sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung early in the 1930's. It had served as one of the important strongholds in bringing his great revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines home to the minds of the workers, peasants and all the other sections of the masses in the northernmost region of Korea and organizing and mobilizing them in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that we must awaken the masses as quickly as possible, convince them of the justness of our cause, and firmly unite with and share weal and woe and life and death with those who are willing to join us in the struggle.

Wholeheartedly upholding the leader's teaching, the political workers came to Ssoksaegol and built the secret camp.

We went along the mountain path that runs by the Tuman-gang River. After a while, a log cabin came into view. It was the first contact place and the second one, farther up from there.

With deep emotion we saw the exhibits in the cabin—bowls, spoons, a kitchen knife, a saw and small bombs which had been used by the political workers in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the secret camp they held meetings, issued propaganda leaflets and got in touch with the revolutionaries active in various other parts of the homeland, the curator told us, and went on:

With the secret camp as a base, the political workers carried on their activities; finished off the Japanese imperialist devils and their lackeys, obtained military supplies and aroused the people of various strata to the anti-Japanese struggle. Seen not far from the entrance to the secret camp was an old battlefield where the garrison troops of Japanese imperialism had been wiped out.

Having heard out the curator, we walked up to the "signal rock" near the log cabin.

It afforded a fine view of the steep mountain range that stretched far towards Mt. Wangjae-san in Onsong and of the quietly flowing stream of the Tuman-gang River.

Our hearts swelled with self-confidence in our victorious revolution when we recalled the historic event which called forth national pride in our minds, the event that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the Onsong area in 1933, called the Wangjae-san Meeting and clearly showed the path of struggle ahead, thereby raising high the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Deeply impressed, we left the place and proceeded to other battle sites with springy steps.

Hong Rae Hui

REVOLUTIONARY OPTIMISM DISPLAYED BY KPRA MEN

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The guerrillas fought heroically against the enemy because political work was done well among them and because their daily life was full of revolutionary optimism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 251.)

In the years of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the personal guidance and scrupulous care of the leader, grew up as fine revolutionaries and communists firmly equipped with the communist world outlook and revolutionary optimism, and they fought heroic battles, following the path of the revolution indicated by him.

The revolutionary optimism of the KPRA men finds its graphic expression in the fact that they fought unflinchingly, displaying indomitable revolutionary spirit under any adversity, to guard the leader politically and ideologically, with their lives and carry through the *Juche*-based revolutionary lines and policies set forth by him.

Better aware than anyone else that the Korean revolution would be crowned with victory only under his wise leadership, they always defended with their lives the Headquarters of the revolution where he was, whatever betide, danger or difficulty, and considered it their utmost honour and great happiness to lay down their lives for his safety.

In any untoward circumstances, the men of the KPRA, sure of victory, unconditionally accomplished the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by the leader.

As their struggle became more arduous and their hardships grew, they fought like immortals, with greater revolutionary fortitude.

Comrade Ma Dong Hui, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter educated and trained by the leader, was unfortunately captured by the Japanese imperialist villains, while operating in the homeland on his instructions and underwent unspeakably cruel tortures. He bit off his tongue lest he should betray the secret of the organization even in delirium and died a heroic death, keeping it to the last.

Comrade Kwon Yong Byok, a faithful fighter of the leader, used to say:

"My country is my mother that gave me birth, and Comrade Commander who taught me and brought me up in the revolutionary struggle is my teacher and father. I will fulfil my filial duty to the fatherly leader with single-hearted devotion."

He deemed it his duty and honour to live and fight according to the leader's will and faith.

While putting up an unflagging struggle in the Changpai county for the restoration of the fatherland, Comrade Kwon Yong Byok was nabbed by the enemy. Though he was put to all kinds of harsh torture, he never abandoned his revolutionary constancy. In the court he declared the coming downfall of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

When people have realized the justness of their cause, firmly convinced of victory in the revolution, they can unwaveringly and bravely ride out any difficulties and obstacles in their way and they know no depression, pessimism and despair, whatever misfortune may befall them and how they may be hard up.

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army upheld the revolutionary integrity to the end, fighting unyieldingly in any adversity, with an unshakable faith in the bright future of communism shaped by the leader.

Comrade Pak Gil Song who grew to be a communist thanks to the leader cried out just before his death after he was caught by the enemy:

"Communism is precisely eternal youth. Communism! This is the very cradle molding the bright future of the country. Because I know this too clearly, I die, smiling."

Comrade Choe Hui Suk, a woman member of the KPRA, was arrested by the Japanese devils who gouged her eyes out. Yet she exclaimed:

"I no longer have my eyes. But I can see the victory of our revolution! I can visualize the day when the 30 million people will shout *manse* and proclaim their liberation!"

Her last words struck terror into the hearts of the enemy.

It was not only they who armed themselves thoroughly with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, acted in accordance with his thinking and will and fought with his faith. All the other members of the KPRA did so. They all fought heroically against Japanese imperialism with arms in their hands under the immortal revolutionary banner uplifted by him. Thus they further hastened the ruin of the Japanese imperialists.

As seen from the above, the KPRA men were fully confident of victory in the Korean revolution at all times, be it a favourable or an unfavourable situation, and they firmly believed that under the wise leadership of the leader the Korean people could defeat Japanese imperialism by their own strength and build up their country into a socialist and communist paradise on earth.

That explains why in the 15 years of protracted struggle they always fought and advanced without the slightest vacillation and full of revolutionary optimism and remained boundlessly loyal to the leader.

Today our people are filled with an adamant resolve to struggle more staunchly solely for the leader, for the triumph of socialism and communism, emulating the lofty revolutionary spirit exhibited to the full by the KPRA men.

Kim Ik Gwon

DPRK and Republic of Afghanistan Establish Diplomatic Relations

A report on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Afghanistan has been published.

The report reads:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan agreed upon the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries on December 26, 1973.

Guideline for the Development of National Language

Our people observed on January 3, 1974 the significant tenth anniversary of the publication of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's work entitled "Some Problems Related to the Development of the Korean Language", a talk with the linguists.

The publication of this work illuminating the absolutely correct road for the development of the *Juche*-motivated national language gripped the hearts of our linguists and entire people for its originality and greatness of thinking and theory on national language. It vigorously aroused them to the efforts for the development of the *Juche*-oriented national language and its great validity has now been proved clearly in practice.

This work is a programmatic principle that guides us in developing our *Juche*-motivated language and in using it. It is also one of the classical works which applied creatively and further developed the universal principle of the Marxist-Leninist linguistic theory to suit the new demand of the present revolutionary development.

This historic work gives scientific answers to the question of correlation between the nation and the national language, the question of the social essence of the national language as a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction and other principled and basic questions which are evolving in the building of the national language at the present time.

The work makes an exposition of the question of strengthening a purposeful action of society on the language and the basic orientation and principle for revising the language with a nation's pure native words as the basis, which represent the national peculiarities and the aspiration of the working class. And it also gives an exposition to the question of preserving the national characteristics and developing them to the full, and, at the same time, bringing them into line with what is common throughout the world and the question of the centre in the development of the language.

With comprehensive analysis of the laws governing the development of the national language in the whole course of the existence of the nation since it was formed, Comrade Kim Il Sung in his work originally indicated the ways and means responding to the laws that guide the development of national language of our times.

He viewed the question of national language, in combination with that of self-determination of nations and that of national unity on the basis of insight into the position of national language from the *Juche* angle in the immediate revolutionary struggle in each country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Language is one of the most important common features which characterize a nation. Even though a people are all of the same stock and live on the same territory, they cannot be called a nation if they speak different languages." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 1.)

Community of language is a major ingredient in forming a nation. Also it plays an active role in guaranteeing the independent and coordinated development of a nation after its formation.

An independent national language is an important means, making it possible for an independent nation to construct an independent economy and culture and achieve prosperity.

Without the independent development of national language there can be no national sovereignty. And with no national sovereignty we cannot expect the national language to develop independently. Accordingly, to ensure the independence of national language is an important problem affecting the destiny of the nation.

Precisely for this reason, Comrade Kim Il Sung maintained the principled stand of Communists that any attempt aimed at the split of national language should be categorically rejected.

As he taught, language is related to questions of nationality and state, and is closely linked with all aspects of a people's life.

His principled stand implying that the *Juche*-motivated solution to the problem of national language is a matter of vital importance which affects national self-determination, development of a national state and national prosperity, is the starting point in tackling the question of national language.

Historical experience shows that imperialists, with no exception, attempted and are attempting to stamp out national language and culture of countries where their tentacles of aggression have been stretched, in order to conquer and subjugate them. Therefore, to defend all the ingredients of national language including letters, is a link in the struggle for safeguarding national independence against the imperialist aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche*-motivated linguistic thought means that the Marxist-Leninist theory on language has developed into a new higher stage—from the theory to regard a language as only a common feature of a nation to a theory to view it in combination with the question of national self-determination; from the theory to regard its social functions as only a means of social connections to a theory to regard it as a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction.

His great linguistic thought now displays an enormous vitality in the development and flowering of our Korean language.

With the successful progress of the work of revising words many words of foreign origin remaining in our language have been screened recently, revolutionary linguistic ingredients based on our home-grown language further enriched and refined and the role of our written and spoken language has markedly been enhanced in all aspects of our people's life.

Our mother tongue has now developed into a *Juche*-motivated revolutionary and cultured language which suits the revolutionary mettle of our people advancing in the saddle of Chollima.

Kim Yun Sik

Last Year's Shining Victory Won in Agricultural Production under the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Wise Leadership Reviewed, Task to Effect a New Revolutionary Upsurge This Year Set Forth

Report of Chairman So Gwan Hi of Agricultural Commission at National Agricultural Congress

(SUMMARY)

So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, made a report at the National Agricultural Congress which opened in Pyongyang on January 4, honoured with the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The National Agricultural Congress, the reporter said, will sum up the shining victory won last year in agricultural production and socialist rural construction through the energetic acceleration of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and discuss measures to be taken in the struggle for scaling the grain height envisaged in the Six-Year Plan and bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all fields of the rural economy this year.

Underscoring the significance of the congress, he said:

This congress is a congress of victors proudly summing up the unprecedented bumper harvest reaped on our front of agriculture last year under the personal leadership of the great leader, and a glorious congress at which the entire agricultural working people will make a report of allegiance to the fatherly leader after creditably fulfilling his teachings with whole-hearted devotion, and a historic congress at which an allout advance will begin for bringing an epochal turn in carrying into practice his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and scaling a higher eminence.

The reporter reviewed the great changes which had taken place in our countryside under the bright rays of the theses, a great programme of socialist and communist rural construction put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He declared with high pride that the last ten years following the publication of the rural theses was a decade of creation and innovation in which the leftovers of the exploiting society were swept away and the appearance of our countryside radically changed under the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and a decade of glory shining with the historic victory recorded in the solution of the socialist rural question.

As a result of the acceleration of the ideological revolution in the countryside and the vigorous struggle for the revolutionization and working-classization of peasantry, he went on, the entire agricultural working people have grown to be true fighters of the Party infinitely faithful to the leader, who put into practice his teachings to the end through thick and thin in the domain of agriculture, firmly armed with his great *Juche* idea, and our countryside has been firmly built into a big Red family in which the monolithic ideological system of the Party has been thoroughly established, into a reliable position of our revolution.

This is far more precious than thousands of tons of gold and can never be exchanged even for millions of tons of rice. It is the decisive guarantee for winning a greater victory in the future struggle for socialist rural construction.

The reporter referred to the achievements registered in the fulfilment of the tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in the theses.

According to the report the historic cause of irrigation in agriculture has already been brought to shining accomplishment.

Our country today, the reporter declared, has been turned into a country of world's first-class irrigation because it has perfect irrigation and drainage systems which can cope with whatever severe drought and flood.

Electrification has been carried out successfully, with the result that electricity has found its way to every rural village and every farm house in our country and electric power is widely used as a source of power for machines and of heat in agricultural production.

Our country has already reached the level of the advanced countries of the world in rural electrification.

A new era of communist farming has come to our countryside in which the technical equipment of agriculture has been remarkably improved and mechanization and chemicalization have made an allround progress to enter upon the stage of completion, and so earnest historic desire of our peasants to work joyously, freed from toilsome work, is being brought to shining realization.

With dynamic acceleration of the cultural revolution in the countryside, the cultural and technical level of the peasants has been raised to a higher plane as a whole, the contingent of agronomists and specialists has grown quickly, the introduction of water and bus services in rural areas is successfully under way and clinics in rural villages are being developed into hospitals with success, the reporter said, and continued:

With the implementation of the line set forth in the theses, our farmers became the first in history to be relieved of all taxes and modern houses for hundreds of thousands of peasant families built at state expense stand in rows everywhere. This has completely changed the look of our countryside.

The great advantages of the new system of agricultural guidance the leader founded with his originality by embodying the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have been fully displayed and this has helped bring the level of management and operation of the cooperative economy closer to the advanced level of industrial management and successfully narrow down the difference between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry.

We owe all these shining victories and successes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who was the first in history to indicate the original way of final solution of the rural question and has unswervingly led our Party and people in the struggle for it.

Last year, in particular, the fatherly leader wisely grasped the urgent problems arising in the socialist rural construction with his brilliant intelligence and extraordinary perspicacity and solved them in good time and brought with his energetic guidance a bumper harvest never known in the history of our country.

Last year a plentiful harvest was reaped in all regions and rural communities, plain or intermediary or mountain areas, and not only in paddy rice and maize, but in all other crops and cereals, and an overall production upsurge was noted not only in farming but in stock-breeding, fruit growing, sericulture and all other fields as well.

We can review with high pride the big success made especially in grain production.

Now our peasants and entire people are overwhelmed with infinite joy over the extremely bountiful harvest that has been reaped thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the whole country is astir with ecstasy.

The per-*chongbo* harvest jumped sharply last year in the output of rice and maize, the major grain crops, with the implementation of the Party's line of making agricultural production highly intensive.

The harvest of potatoes was also fairly high and a rich harvest was gathered also in industrial and oil-bearing crops.

In stock-breeding, the meat and poultry egg output was far higher than that in 1972, and the instruction of the leader to produce more than 2 tons of meat per workteam of co-operative farms and above 100 kg per farm house was successfully carried out in many regions.

All the fruit farms of the country reaping a bountiful harvest, the fruit production plan was topped by far.

A signal productive upsurge was effected in sericulture to which our Party had directed efforts in recent years.

The fast growth of agricultural production has resulted in the further consolidation of the economic foundation of the co-operative farms and a marked increase of the average income distribution to the co-operative farmers, the reporter declared.

The wise policy of the leader on eliminating the difference between workers and peasants in the living standards and evenly and rapidly raising the living standards of all the peasants in the plain, intermediary and mountain areas is being brilliantly carried into effect in our country, the reporter said.

He stressed:

The shining victory achieved in agricultural production powerfully demonstrates once again to the whole world the incomparable advantages of the most advanced socialist rural economic system of our country set up by the leader. This constitutes another telling blow to the imperialists and all hues of reactionaries who hurl malicious slanders and abuses at socialist agriculture.

Today, our entire agricultural working people say in unison that they owe the bumper harvest last year entirely to the great and affectionate fatherly leader and they are overwhelmed with boundless gratitude and ardent reverence for the leader.

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, grasped in time all the vital problems with his brilliant intelligence and scientific perspicacity and solved them successfully, the reporter said:

The fatherly leader personally went out to many rural villages all over the country, conversed with farmers, tractor drivers, heads of sub-workteams and workteams, managerial personnel, scientists and technicians, making a deep-going analysis of and acquainting himself with the situation of our countryside as a whole, and gave on-the-spot guidance to many machine building plants and fertilizer factories and grasped the situation of the domains related to the rural economy. After gaining a systematic and comprehensive grasp on the rural work and finding out the key to the solution of the question, the leader indicated a clear-cut orientation and concrete ways for a more deep-going implementation of the rural theses and another revolutionary upswing in agricultural production and gave wise guidance in energetically accelerating the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, the reporter said, and stressed:

The revolutionary measure that caused a flame of the three revolutions to flare up furiously in the countryside was the wisest measure which removed all the obstacles lying in the development of the rural economy and brought about a great upsurge in agricultural production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it, above all, that the leading functionaries in the countryside and the agricultural working people were firmly armed with the *Juche* idea of our Party and their revolutionary enthusiasm was given full scope in all fields of rural construction through the energetic acceleration of the ideological revolution in the countryside.

Regarding the question of ideology as a key to the solution of the farming question, the leader gave guidance to powerfully push ahead with the ideological revolution. This was a main factor which brought about a great ideological change among our leading agricultural workers and agricultural working people and effected a great leap in agricultural production last year, the reporter declared.

The reporter said that the leader powerfully pushed ahead with the rural technical revolution by making the state direct great efforts to it last year so that the tenth anniversary of the publication of the rural theses might be significantly marked.

The fatherly leader saw to it that the state investments in the rural economy were largely boosted and, above all, the efforts were concentrated on the production of tractors, trucks and chemical fertilizers, the decisive means of agricultural production.

Last year our countryside was additionally supplied with big and small tractors of various types such as "Chollima", "Pungnyon" and "Chonjin," trucks and tractor-drawn farm machines of different types.

As a result, the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of the arable land reached 2-2.5 or 3-4 in cities and counties of the plain areas, taking the country as a whole, and the number of trucks also increased.

Last year, much more chemical fertilizers, herbicides and agricultural chemicals than the previous year were supplied to our countryside under the deep solicitude of the leader.

Particularly, last year, the proportion of phosphorous fertilizer in the composition of fertilizers of three ingredients markedly rose and various kinds of microelement fertilizers were supplied in greater quantities than the previous year.

The reporter told about what a meticulous guidance the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had given in an effort to place the farming on a scientific and technical basis and how wisely he guided to improve the labour administration in the countryside and render more labour assistance to the rural villages so that all the farming work may be done qualitatively in good time.

Referring to the fact that the fatherly leader acquainted himself with the life of our farmers down to details and looked after them with warm affection, the reporter stressed: Under his great solicitude many rural villages were benefited by water service and modern dwelling houses built in the countryside on a large scale.

After reviewing the achievements made in the agricultural production last year, the reporter emphasized:

We were able to win a great victory in the agricultural production last year and hold a secure, combat position of attack for successfully capturing this year the eminence of grain envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, because we firmly laid the material and technical, ideological and spiritual foundation of the rural economy, holding aloft the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the leader.

The most precious success made last year is that we occupied this position of attack, on which we can more vigorously push ahead with the implementation of the great theses and advance at faster tempo with firm confidence in a greater victory.

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching in his New Year Address: **"The important task facing us this year is to fulfil the main tasks of the rural technical revolution put forth in the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' and sharply boost agricultural production."**

The reporter went on:

This year when the 10th anniversary of the publication of the great rural theses is to be marked we should once again effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the socialist rural construction and in all fields of agricultural production.

This year we should capture the height of grain envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

While scaling the eminence of grain, we should make a new advance in the production of vegetable, meat, egg, fruit, cocoon and tobacco.

The struggle to successfully carry out these enormous tasks facing us is a struggle to further accelerate the overall socialist rural construction and promote the final solution of the rural question, a struggle to firmly guarantee the high tempo of growth in industry and all other fields of the national economy, further consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy and increase the political and economic might of the country and a sacred struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half and win the cause of the independent reunification of the country at an earlier date.

This year we should raise per-*chongbo* yield of staple crops to 6 tons in rice and to more than 5 tons in maize, taking the country as a whole and those units which had already reached this level should reap upwards of one ton more of grain than the output of last year from each *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields.

An average of over 8 tons of grain should be harvested from each *chongbo* of the two-crop fields, before-crop and after-crop put together.

The reporter continued:

To victoriously carry out all the tasks facing the rural economy, we should continue to hold aloft the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

We should continue to vigorously push ahead with the rural technical revolution to consolidate still more the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and place the farming on a scientific basis.

We should energetically push ahead with the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, which holds the most important place in the rural technical revolution at present, so that it may make a decisive progress.

This year tractors and lorries of different types will be supplied to our countryside in larger numbers. Thus, the perspective task set forth in the theses to supply the countryside with 70,000-80,000 tractors will be fulfilled with credit this year.

Referring to the task of rural chemicalization, the reporter said that this year we would splendidly fulfil the task set forth in the theses to apply more than one ton of chemical fertilizers to each *chongbo* of the arable land.

He laid stress on extensively waging the struggle for further consolidating the success of irrigation and the struggle for ameliorating arable land and obtaining new land and on further developing crop-growing technique and strengthening still more the researches of agricultural science.

The reporter said that the guidance in the rural economy and its management should be improved to suit the requirement today when the rural technical revolution is attaining greater depth as a whole, the contents of agriculture becoming complex and its production scale getting larger and that the cultural revolution should be powerfully pushed ahead in the countryside to further raise the cultural and technical level of the peasants and to firmly establish productive sanitation and culture in living.

The reporter stressed that in order to successfully carry out the huge revolutionary tasks facing our rural economy today, it is imperative, above all, to continue to give definite precedence to the ideological revolution in the countryside.

Concluding the report, he stated: We should vigorously advance under the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and accomplish without fail the honourable militant tasks assigned us by devoting all our wisdom and energy and thereby live up with loyalty to the deep trust and high expectation of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Builders Undertaking Expansion Project of Kim Chaek Iron Works Appeal Socialist Emulation

Upholding the programmatic task set forth by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the New Year Address, our working people are bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy.

Workers in the field of capital construction are in the van of a new struggle to overfulfil this year's plan and make a decisive advance in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan.

Cherishing deep in their hearts Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching that the key to the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan lies in successful capital construction this year, builders who undertook the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works are performing such miracles as topping the plan 2 to 8 times in all construction projects in the first battle for the New Year.

With the resolve to fulfil this year's task before October 10—constructing relay sintering furnaces, a steel shop, hot rolling shop, blast furnace and coke oven—builders there appealed a socialist emulation to the workers, technicians and office employees of factories and other enterprises of the whole country.

In order to put into execution their resolve, they, first of all, pledged to thoroughly arm themselves with the great revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the *Juche* idea, and carry through his teaching to the end. They also resolved to launch a vigorous mass movement for technical innovation so as to build the iron works into a monumental steel base to be handed down to the coming generations. And they decided to dynamically push ahead with the cultural revolution, improve the management of enterprise in conformity with the demands of the Taean work system and in particular, further develop the Chollima Workteam Movement.

All the builders there are now creating new innovations every day with the firm resolve to speed up the construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed, to make a loyal report to the leader.

Principle of Independence— Basis for Korean Reunification

Settling the question of Korean reunification independently without any interference of outside forces by the Korean people themselves—this is the basic stand invariably maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means, the reunification of the country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., pp. 416-17.)

The principle of independence, the embodiment of the great *Juche* idea, is the basis for Korean reunification. Only by observing this principle can we defend the rights as the masters of the country and correctly settle the question of reunification.

This principle fully conforms with the characteristics of the question of Korean reunification.

The Korean reunification question boils down to this: putting an end to the temporary division of the historically homogeneous Korean nation caused by the foreign forces, restoring the reunification and achieving the national sovereignty on a nationwide scale subsequent to the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea. Therefore this question is an internal affair of the Korean people.

The masters in settling the internal affair of a nation are the people of a given country and any foreign forces are not allowed to interfere in it.

Only when the reunification question is settled by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces, our bisected country can be reunited in accord with the will and interests of our people on the principles of democracy and in a peaceful way, and national prosperity achieved. Dependence on foreign forces and their interference will produce serious effects: national sovereignty will be infringed upon, the people cannot express their candid opinion on the principles of democracy and bloody tragedy will occur.

Convincing proof of this is provided by historic experiences of many countries, especially by national tragedy in Korea which is lasting nearly 30 years.

The principle of independence is based on the practical ability and internal forces of the Korean people.

The whole process of the revolution and construction carried out by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, patently shows that the Korean people are a dignified people whom nobody dares to attack and they are a courageous and resourceful people capable of solving splendidly their own problems by themselves without any interference from outside forces.

The line of carrying out reunification independently, a line which has invariably been maintained by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is just, and so wins unanimous support and approval not only from the entire Korean people but also from the progressive peoples and unbiased public opinion throughout the world.

A graphic proof was furnished by the recent 28th U.N. General Assembly which supported the three principles of the North-South Joint Statement whose leitmotif is to achieve Korean reunification on an independent basis and expressed the hope that the problem of Korean reunification should be settled on this basis.

In order to settle the question of Korean reunification independently, it is necessary, first of all, to reject thoroughly the interference of foreign forces.

It is a common knowledge that the division of Korea into two parts and the failure to achieve reunification up to now have been caused by the foreign forces and their interference.

Interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, forming factions and encouraging division, and hatching plots for subversion—it is a principal method of aggrandizement employed by modern colonialism.

It finds a clear expression in south Korea. The U.S. imperialists, still occupying south Korea by force, are egging the traitors on to "make Koreans fight Koreans" so as to perpetuate the split of Korea and to keep south Korea under their colonial military base. To this end, they bring even Japanese militarist forces into south Korea. Under their patronage the Japanese militarists make their way into south Korea again and hamper Korea's reunification, deepening split.

All these facts show that as long as foreign forces of aggression are stationed in our territory and their interference continues, there can be no independent reunification of Korea.

Withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification. The U.S. imperialists must quit south Korea, taking with them their armed forces of aggression and lethal weapons and stop aggression and interference in Korea. Along with this, we must thwart manoeuvres of reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese militarists.

For the settlement of the question of reunifying Korea independently, we must also frustrate the country-selling acts of south Korean reactionaries drawing in foreign forces.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to gratify their lust for power and enjoy personal wealth under the patronage of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling south Korea right out to them.

Even now that the two-Korea plot was frustrated, they still pursue the nation-splitting policy and are begging for the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in the guise of the "U.N. forces" and the infiltration of Japanese militarists.

The independent reunification of Korea can be achieved only through the resolute struggle against foreign aggressive forces and traitorous clique of south Korea, their lackeys.

The Korean people who enjoy the powerful support and encouragement of the progressive peoples throughout the world will smash all sorts of criminal manoeuvres of splittists at home and abroad and attain the independent reunification of the country without fail.

Li Chol

Agreement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Rendering Free Economic Aid to the Republic of South Viet Nam Signed

An agreement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rendering free economic aid to the Republic of South Viet Nam was signed in Pyongyang on December 28 between the DPRK Government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN.

The agreement was signed by Chong Song Nam, head of the delegation of our side, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, authorized by the DPRK Government, and by special envoy Duong Thanh Long, head of the delegation of the other side, authorized by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN.

The signing ceremony was followed by a banquet.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Japanese Reactionaries' Persecution of Koreans in Japan

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 30 denouncing the Japanese authorities for more harshly persecuting and suppressing Korean citizens in Japan and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) of late.

The statement says:

The students of the Korean middle and high school in Tokyo, provoked by right-wing gangster students of the Kokushikan school at the Shinjuku Railway Station on their way home recently, demanded the public security officers of the Shinjuku Railway Station to control the hooligans. But they defended the Japanese students.

At that moment more than 50 Japanese armed policemen turned up on the scene all of a sudden and surrounded the Korean students. They committed the crime of inflicting serious wounds upon several students, 5 or 6 policemen falling upon students and clubbing and kicking them.

Moreover, the Japanese police took away on groundless charges 27 Korean students in a police truck which had been parked to pick them up.

Noting that this assault is an outrageous violation of the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and a manifestation of the hostile policy toward the DPRK, the statement goes on:

The DPRK Government and the Korean people denounce with bitter wrath the Japanese reactionaries' all manner of persecution and suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The recent assault also was part of the organized and premeditated suppressive acts perpetrated against the Korean citizens in Japan and the Chongryon organization at the direct instigation of the Japanese ruling quarters, the statement points out, and continues:

It is by no means fortuitous that all the criminal acts of the Japanese reactionaries against the Korean citizens in Japan and the Chongryon organization have become more undisguised timing to coincide with the vicious suppressive moves of the south Korean authorities to put down the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy.

As was manifested in the forced holding of the criminal "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference", the Japanese militarists intend to tighten their collusion and alignment with the south Korean authorities, step up their manoeuvres to stage a comeback to south Korea in real earnest and hold in check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for democratic, national rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement stresses in conclusion:

The Japanese government is under an unavoidable legal and moral obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan as foreigners and guarantee them all democratic, national rights both in the light of the grave crimes the Japanese militarists committed against the Korean people in the past and international law and international practice.

The Japanese government should discontinue at once its brutal suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan and the Chongryon organization and promptly take a relevant step against the recurrence of similar acts in future.

If the Japanese authorities, defying the strong protest and condemnation of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and the peoples of Korea and Japan, persist in their criminal acts of infringing upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, pursuing a hostile policy against the DPRK, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Deep-going Crisis of Pak Jung Hi's Fascist Dictatorship

Referring to the crisis of the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist rule, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean puppet clique have lapsed into a serious political and economic crisis past retrieve and this gives them an ever-growing unrest and despair."

Last year the Pak Jung Hi clique worked desperately to realize his wild ambition for long-term office on a "stable" basis of fascist dictatorship, opposing the reunification of the country and seeking perpetuation of its division and stepping up suppression of the people under the signboard of the "October revitalization".

But their efforts only resulted in precipitating the crisis of their fascist rule still more.

The stubborn anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean students and people and their dauntless struggle against fascism and for democratization and the shameful failure of the Pak Jung Hi clique in their two-Korea plot and the crisis of economic catastrophe in south Korea have shaken the military fascist rule of the puppet clique to its foundation.

Thus the situation in south Korea is turning in favour of the people fighting for the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

This is a shining fruition of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line on the struggle for democratization of south Korean society and his line on the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Shameful Miscarriage of Two-Korea Plot

Last year the Pak Jung Hi clique, instigated by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, took great pains to create two Koreas and keep the country perpetually divided, opposing national reunification.

From the outset of the north-south talks, they used shameless delaying tactics and obstructed progress of the dialogue in every way. In June last year, they made public what they called "special statement on the foreign policy on peaceful unification" the main point of which was a call for "simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the United Nations", and resorted to every conceivable treachery designed to make it a success.

Above anything else, they presented a "draft resolution for the UN membership of two Koreas" to the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and tried, by hook or by crook, to "poll a plurality" to have it passed.

But the two-Korea plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique was completely frustrated by the determined struggle of the entire Korean people and the progressive people of the world who gave active support and encouragement to the just cause of our people.

It exposed for all to see the ugly nature of the Pak Jung Hi villains who, as stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, are seeking to perpetuate national split. Their two-Korea plot isolated themselves all the more.

Anti-"government" Struggle, Struggle against Fascism and for Democratization Grow Fiercer

As already reported, the students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University rose in the anti-"government" struggle and in the struggle against fascism and for democratization in early October last year. The flame of their struggles is still raging in full fury throughout south Korea despite the savage repression by the military bandits.

By the middle of last December, more than 100,000 patriotic-minded students of 50 colleges and 10 high schools or more participated in these struggles.

Their cries "Down with Pak regime!" "Disband CIA!" "Stop depending on Japan!" and "Freedom or death!" aroused the downtrodden and oppressed people to the righteous struggle to save the nation.

Journalists, religious men, intellectuals, oppositionists and other personalities and broad segments of people joined in the students' struggles. Many overseas Koreans in Japan, the United States and other countries rose in response to them.

Public figures in south Korea demanded the "immediate dissolution of the National Assembly" and "reorganization of the political system established after the October revitalization". They called for reduction of armed forces in the north and the south, conclusion of peace agreement between the two sides, convocation of a conference of political parties and social organizations in the north and the south. They asserted that the north-south dialogue should proceed on a "nationwide" scale. Besides, they are carrying on a "one-million-men signature campaign" with vigour for "abolition of the revitalization-based constitution" and for establishment of democracy.

In this campaign more than 300,000 people joined in only ten days or so following its start. It has involved even the political circles, causing a great sensation.

All this tells that the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi gang and their splitting policy are on the brink of total bankruptcy due to the resistance of the whole nation.

The sharp, frontal attack of the south Korean students and people on the "revitalized system" which the Pak Jung Hi blackguards regard as the staff of life shook their military dictatorship to the very foundation.

Last-Ditch Efforts of Fascist Hangmen

Upset by the fierce flames of the anti-"government" struggle and the struggle against fascism and for democratization which keep raging in south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi clique left no means untried to put them down. They staged the "reshuffling" farce, Kim Jong Pil, Pak's right-hand man, was made to deliver the "special state of affairs address" over the radio and Pak Jung Hi himself issued a "warning statement". In a word, they resorted to double-edged tactics—conciliation and fraudulence, threat and blackmail, etc. As it became clear to them that none of their mean tricks could ever help quench the flames of the mass struggle and settle the situation, they openly reintroduced the "military administration", exposing in all nakedness their ugly nature as a pack of military fascist hooligans.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made public "presidential emergency measures" on January 8, raising another racket of sanguinary, military suppression.

The "emergency measure No. 1" and "emergency measure No. 2" proclaimed one after the other forbid anyone to "deny, oppose, misrepresent or defame" the so-called "revitalized constitution", to "assert, propose or petition" for "revision or repeal" of it and to "spread false rumours." They also prohibit any act of "advocating, agitating and propagandizing what is banned" or of informing others of the prohibited things through "broadcasting, reporting, publication and other methods." The Pak Jung Hi clique threatened that anyone who violates or vilifies these "emergency measures" of theirs shall be "arrested without warrants", sent to "emergency military tribunal" to be tried and sentenced to "penal servitude" of up to 15 years.

The "emergency measures", unequalled in violence for all ages and in all places, amount to a new, villainous military coup in south Korea.

It is a desperate effort of Pak Jung Hi clique to keep at all costs the "revitalized constitution" and "revitalized system" instituted under the "extraordinary martial law" on top of the "state of emergency" and intensify the brutal repression of the people through the tyrannical "military administration" with a view to tiding over the crisis of their tottering fascist dictatorial rule and prolonging their remaining days.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are intent on military fascist repression more than ever. This fact itself proves that they are extremely isolated and rejected by the people and that their fascist rule is now shaken to its very foundation.

If they recklessly keep to the road of treachery, swimming against the aspiration of the people and the trend of the times, they will not be able to escape a stern judgement by the people.

The south Korean people will never yield to the suppression, threat and blackmail of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique but will display greater courage in their struggle against fascism and for democratization and finish off the fascist hangmen. Inevitable is the downfall of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Li Jip

Anti-Pak Jung Hi Struggle Gains Momentum Abroad

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Koreans in Nordic Countries Form Anti-dictatorship Front

Koreans in Nordic countries held a meeting in Stockholm recently and formed a People's Front for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea, an embattled organization which aims at launching a protest movement against the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique of south Korea, according to the radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

It is reported that this organization forms a component part of the Overseas Resistance Movement which has similar organizations in the U.S., Japan and other places where many Koreans reside.

Quoting a Swedish paper, the radio said: The purpose of the movement is:

Firstly, to topple dictatorship and achieve democracy in south Korea.

Secondly, to achieve the peaceful reunification of the split country.

Thirdly, to wage an energetic struggle for ensuring human rights in south Korea.

The Nordic Support Committee for Democracy in South Korea has its missions respectively in Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

At the inaugural meeting, the attendants exposed the barbarous criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits and evinced the resolve to wage an active resistance movement against the fascist bandits.

They decided to send letters to heads of state of various countries and the UN Secretary General and adopted a declaration for democracy in south Korea.

This organization enlists an active support and encouragement of an organization of Chilean, Greek and Portuguese exiles in Nordic countries and the International Exiles' Association.

A representative of the International Exiles' Association exposed "how brutally the south Korean CIA persecutes its opponents and what a crafty and vicious method it resorts to".

Kim Yong Du, Secretary General of the organization, said:

This regime which suppresses the people so harshly finds no parallel in any part of the world.

The People's Front for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea will expose in Northern Europe the true colour of the Pak Jung Hi military dictatorship and establish the relations of extensive cooperation with the International Exiles' Association in the future.

United Front for Korean Democracy in the U.S. Demands Pak Jung Hi to Step Down

The United Front for Korean Democracy formed with Koreans of all walks of life in the U.S. which is represented by Byongcholl Koh, sent on December 24 a letter to the Pak Jung Hi clique declaring that the "only way of saving south Korea" is for the Pak Jung Hi gang "to resign without reluctance," according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting a report of the Washington correspondent of the Japanese paper **Sankei Shimbun.**

The letter said:

"The Pak regime's incompetent guidance has alienated itself from the people and weakened the stand for promoting the dialogue for national reunification on the basis of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

In the twelve years under the Pak regime, the liberal democratic politics of south Korea has been destroyed and the violation of human rights by the CIA has affected all domains—churches, schools, press, army and financial circles—and the people are deprived of the freedom of speech and assembly by dictatorial power.

And the Pak Jung Hi regime adopted a wrong economic policy, which has spread corruption and driven the middle classes to bankruptcy, reducing south Korea to a slave of economic imperialism of Japan.

And the CIA disgraced south Korea in the eyes of the world by its untenable political action of spiriting Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo in August.

This dictatorial regime of Pak cannot bring unity to Korea."

The letter once again demanded the Pak Jung Hi clique to step down from power for justice and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Koreans in the United States hold a demonstration denouncing the two-Korea plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique in front of the U.N. Headquarters

Students of Yonse University in Seoul fight against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique

One-Million Signature Campaign Demanding Abolition of "Revitalized Constitution" Rapidly Spread All Over South Korea

In south Korea a "one-million signature campaign" involving public figures of all circles, a campaign opposing the fascist dictatorship of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and demanding the abolition of the "revitalized constitution", is now gaining in scope and strength in spite of the threat and blackmail of the fascist villains.

As is already reported, more than 30 public figures of all circles held a meeting on December 24 last at the YMCA hall in Seoul and initiated this campaign.

That day on behalf of attendants Chang Jun Ha exposed the reactionary nature of the "revitalized constitution". He stated: "After all, the present situation can be improved only by completely restoring democracy."

Then he declared that they would launch a "one-million signature campaign" demanding the abolition of the "revitalized constitution".

This campaign found an immediate response of various circles.

The Democratic Unification Party, a south Korean opposition Party, issued a statement fully supporting the campaign. The statement pointed out that it was urgent to abolish the fascist "revitalized system" in the light of the development of the internal and external situation and the intensifying economic crisis in south Korea and, above all, at a time when there arose the need to promote the north-south dialogue. Then the statement expressed wholehearted support to the abolition of the "revitalized constitution".

The party also refuted the Pak Jung Hi clique's jargon that "the signature campaign was a dishonest move to confuse the society" and denounced it as "an act of infringing upon the will of the nation", and demanded its immediate withdrawal.

A leading member of the New Democratic Party, another opposition party, issued a statement supporting the campaign and said that his party would actively participate in it.

Over 130 representatives of Christian associations gathered for a meeting in Seoul to oppose the "revitalized constitution". After the meeting all of them wrote their signatures.

The statement issued by the general students council of the Seoul University for similar aims put fresh spurs to the campaign. From then onwards the campaign became even more active than before as students and other young people joined in it extensively.

Now the campaign has spread to factories, schools, households, residential quarters, churches and other places. In ten days or more since the campaign started, over 300,000 people wrote their signatures.

In the meantime, on December 26 last year over 800 citizens and students had in Seoul a meeting called "night of literature" under the auspices of 18 prominent figures.

At the meeting the sponsors pointed out that the vital problem for the south Korean people today was to "realize democracy" and that men of culture should take up their sharp pens to "ward off the large-scale penetration of the Japanese forces".

Prior to this, on the 25th over 100 Catholic priests in Seoul met to express their solidarity with the workers in their just struggle for the right to life. After the meeting they demonstrated shouting the slogans demanding that the present regime abolish the "revitalized constitution" and establish a new democratic constitution.

Thus the ever-intensifying struggle against fascism, the "government" and foreign forces is driving the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique into a tight corner.

Outcry of the Moribund

Pak Jung Hi, a press report from Seoul says, reeled off the so-called "new year message".

In his "message", quisling Pak Jung Hi loosed a string of nonsensical words that some sort of "development was recorded" last year as a result of their positive efforts to carry out the "October revitalization" tasks and prattled that the "October revitalization alone shows a way out for the nation".

Harping on the fictitious "threat of southward aggression", he noisily blew powder-reeking war trumpet reiterating the need to "reinforce the security system" and "build up national strength".

His balderdash throws a revealing light on his ulterior motive to reinforce the system of one-man fascist dictatorship based on the country-selling, treacherous and anti-popular "October revitalization", continuously repress the people and realize his pipe dream—"unification by prevailing over communism"—by "building up strength" under the cloak of "anti-communism".

At the same time it makes self-evident his sinister intention to persist in such a treachery as seeking for confrontation and perpetual division of the country, instead of striving for north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification.

In a word, his "new year message" is nothing but a replica of the jargon which rose to the lips of Kim Jong Pil when he made the "special state of affairs address" over the radio a few days earlier.

In his address Kim Jong Pil, a military fascist and pro-Japanese bootlicker, said that now is a "bipolar era", that the "possibility of a hot war" has increased, far from diminishing, and that "strength" must be "built up" and "revitalized system" be consolidated in order to "cope with the communist menace".

What are these two traitors after in their repeated rigmarole?

They are merely staging a farce in an attempt to mislead public opinion, soften up the fighting spirit of the people and find a way out of the present difficulties and, at the same time, to dodge the spearhead of resistance from the people, because they are scared by the political crisis and social disorder which have been aggravated to the extreme and because they are utterly isolated and rejected by the people.

As already known, the notorious "October revitalization" is a product of their brigandish, tricky plot to freeze the split of the nation and realize their wild ambition for long-term office.

It was under the cloak of the "October revitalization" that they reinforced the heinous fascist system and turned the whole of south Korea into a land of darkness where the slightest semblance of freedom is denied, into a land ridden by intelligence agents and into a prison where terrorism, murder, bloody repression, threat and blackmail are rife.

The south Korean student youth and patriotic people came out in the mass struggle against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique, no longer able to tolerate the outrageous "revitalization" racket. Nonetheless, Pak Jung Hi the villain had the cheek to babble that the "revitalized system" rendered it possible to do away with "inefficiency" and "extravagance" and make "progress" and raved that there is no alternative but to further push ahead with "revitalization".

Also, he openly declared that the suppression of the struggle of the student youth and people against fascism and for democratization would be intensified. The traitor went the length of urging the people to "endure inconvenience and hardship now affecting them".

This is an intolerable mockery at and the most vicious challenge to the student youth and patriotic people who rose up in the righteous struggle against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the democratization of society.

In his "new year message", traitor Pak Jung Hi, referring to the fictitious "threat of southward aggression", clamoured about the need to "reinforce the security system" and "build up national strength" and blustered that everything should be dedicated to war preparations and strengthening of the fascist system.

This is, in the final analysis, another proof that he intends to reinforce one-man fascist dictatorship under the patronage of his U.S. and Japanese masters and keep following the road of split and war, not that of peaceful reunification, all in gross violation of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

As is to be seen from the above, traitor Pak Jung Hi's "new year message" is an outcome of his desperate move to step up the fascistization of south Korean society, realize his wild ambition for long-term office and perpetuate the division of the nation and hurry with preparations for a war with false pronaganda about the "threat of southward aggression" and behind the smokescreen of "peaceful reunification" so as to prop up the military fascist rule which is now on the verge of collapse.

His attempt, however, will be futile, however hard he may try to carry it into practice.

If traitor Pak Jung Hi continues to follow the road of treachery to the nation, going against the aspiration of the people and desire of the nation, it will only result in bringing earlier the day of his ruin.

Pak Hae Chon

U.S. Imperialists' "Foreign Aid Bill" for Aggression and Plunder

Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, signed the "foreign aid bill" for the fiscal 1974, according to reports from Washington.

For all their attempts to conceal real nature of this heinous plan, the Nixon clique could not veil the aggressive and predatory nature of the U.S. imperialists' "aid".

Nearly all of the U.S. imperialists' "foreign aid" for the fiscal year 1974 goes for military aid. This patently proves that their "aid," contrary to their claim, is not "to help bridge over the economic difficulties," but it is principally military "aid" for attaining their aggressive aim and that their "aid" is no more than a means of mobilizing the puppets for the execution of their policy of aggression.

Despite the fact that the wicked U.S. imperialists are facing a new crisis owing to the worst economic situation, they decided to render to the Israeli aggressors huge war funds running into 2.2 billion dollars besides the regular military "aid" amounting to 300 million dollars and 85 million dollars of "economic aid".

The allocation of so stupendous amount of military "aid" for the Israeli aggressors running riot to realize their aggressive design against the Arab peoples once again clearly shows to the whole world how desperately they are working to whip their puppets toward the war of aggression, persistently clinging to the already bankrupt "policy of strength".

The aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists' "foreign aid" finds vivid manifestation in the fact that the Nixon clique earmarked 150 million dollars of "aid" for the additional shipment of lethal weapons to the Cambodian puppets. This new "aid" plan for the Lon Nol puppet clique once again confirms the wild design of the U.S. imperialists to put into effect the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia at all costs and ensure it financially and militarily.

By expanding the Cambodian war of aggression by the method of making Indochinese fight Indochinese under the cloak of the notorious "Nixon doctrine", a tenet of aggression, the U.S. imperialists seek to save the Lon Nol puppet clique which are left in despair, crammed into Phnom Penh surrounded on all sides, and stifle the Cambodian National Liberation Forces and shore up their shaking colonial system. This is, however, nothing but a foolish daydream of the doomed.

However huge funds the U.S. imperialists may pour into aggression and war, this will only result in precipitating their own final destruction. The U.S. imperialists had better stop running riot, looking squarely at the reality today.

Cho Sun Il

Burmese Struggle to Create a New Life

On January 4 the people of the Socialist Republic of Burma Union greeted the 26th anniversary of independence, their national holiday.

Under the guidance of the Burma Socialist Program Party the Burmese people waged a vigorous struggle to liquidate aftermaths of foreign imperialist colonial rule and build with their creative labour a new society, rich and strong and good to live in, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. Banks and companies belonging to foreign monopolies were nationalized. Factories and enterprises were built in great numbers—steel plants, machine plants and textile mills and etc., which play an important role in the development of the national economy.

A great change took place in agriculture.

With establishment of irrigation system and introduction of advanced farming method, three crops of rice are produced a year in the fertile land in the basin of the Irrawaddy. An energetic struggle for reclamation of waste land is also afoot. During the Four-Year Plan period 343,000 acres of new land were obtained.

As a result, every year witnesses the growth of agricultural produce, and this brings the country two-thirds of the national income.

National culture and education are blossoming. In particular, the number of the students in regular schools increased rapidly. Pupils of primary and middle schools number more than two times as against 1962.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes scored by the Burmese people in the struggle for the building of a new society, as over their own.

Today the Korean and Burmese peoples are closely linked together in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for firm defense of sovereignty and social progress.

We wish the Burmese people greater success in their future struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society, independent and prosperous.

Yun Hae Ik

A street of Rangoon

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